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RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

READY TO LISTEN TO FRIEND OR FOE

Roosevelt Keeps Open Mind on Political Situation at Home.

STILL REGRETS NOT SEEING ROOT

Believes Senator Could Have Given Administration's Side of Affairs—Will Hear Pinchot Monday—Cuts Honey-moon Short Because of Demonstrations.

Genoa, April 8.—The sentimental pilgrimage of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his wife, on which it had been the intention of the couple to retract by easy stages their honeymoon trip from Spezia to Genoa, ended abruptly here this afternoon, twenty-four hours ahead of the schedule that had been planned.

The change in plans was made in order to avoid the constantly increasing demonstrations. Colonel Roosevelt and his wife were encountering along the road, at every little village or cross-roads they were met by men, women and children, the former with flags and the latter with bouquets. As an instance of the demonstrations accorded them, 600 persons, many of them Americans, acclaimed Colonel Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt with vivas and hurrahs as they left Rapallo, where they had luncheon to-day. This was the climax of their embarrassments, and Colonel Roosevelt gave orders to be driven to Genoa.

Romantic Nature Stirred.

The people and press of Genoa have manifested the most intense interest in the movements of Colonel Roosevelt. His second honeymoon journey stirred their romantic natures to a high pitch, and when the news spread today of his coming, a big crowd hurried to the modest Hotel Britannia, where he had engaged quarters, and with cheering and the waving of hats greeted the arrival of the dust-covered carriage as it rattled up the stony street to the accompaniment of its driver's wildly cracking whip.

Colonel Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt said they had enjoyed the trip hugely, and were sorry only that non-observance of their incognito by the people had compelled them to cut it short. Colonel Roosevelt said he had had a "bullish time" Thursday, when he and Mrs. Roosevelt drove along the sunny slopes of the Ligurian Alps from Spezia to Rapallo.

Half an hour after the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt, the Prefect and the Mayor of Genoa called on him and greeted him in the name of the municipality. To-night Colonel Roosevelt and his wife dined quietly at their hotel.

Plan Elaborate Reception.

The inhabitants of Porto Maurizio have planned elaborate ceremonies in honor of the American ex-President, and the chief interest in his three days' stay at the Carew villa will be the visit there, on Monday, to see Colonel Roosevelt, of Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is already quite certain, however, that followed by Mr. Pinchot, will be followed by the present anti-political situation that is evidently anticipated in some quarters. Colonel Roosevelt has announced in advance that he will have nothing to say after the interview. He has kept a perfectly open mind, and during his absence at the villa, with regard to the present anti-political situation that is evidently anticipated in some quarters. Colonel Roosevelt has announced in advance that he will have nothing to say after the interview. He has kept a perfectly open mind, and during his absence at the villa, with regard to the present anti-political situation that is evidently anticipated in some quarters.

Still Wants to See Root.

Colonel Roosevelt continues to express regret over the inability of United States Senator Root to come to Europe to meet him, as from the Senator he would have been able to obtain a sympathetic exposition of the administration's side and touch while in office.

It is said that by letter or otherwise, since he returned to civilization, Colonel Roosevelt has had from ardent supporters and admirers in the United States a good deal of criticism of the purpose of the measure is "to restrict as far as possible those transactions on the cotton exchanges of the country, which are recognized as dealing only with the fluctuations in the price of cotton, and which do not involve the actual transfer of the commodity."

IN DANGER OF DEATH

Salvors in Small Boat Picked Up by Tramp Steamer.

New York, April 8.—Two men in a cockle shell of a boat and exhausted after a night of futile struggle to make the shore, were picked up twenty miles southeast of Sandy Hook to-day by the inbound tugboat, the *Benjamin Franklin*, and brought to port.

The men were sailors, Christian Hansen and John Flanagan, from a small schooner anchored off Stapleton. They got in trouble while trying to make their vessel last night from the Staten Island shore, and when the tide was too much for them and when an ear was broken they were completely helpless. They were carried out to sea and every moment were being driven farther and farther from shore when the *Benjamin Franklin* came along and rescued them.

BOYS' FIGHT FATAL

Passaic Youth Dies From Solar Plexus Blow.

Passaic, N. J., April 8.—Gilbert Trehou died here to-night from a solar plexus blow, the result of a fight between two boys, which took place last Tuesday night. The boy, who is named in a warrant as the other principal, is missing, and the police hear he has fled to Canada. Henry Knicker, who is named as referee, who is also superintendent of a Presbyterian Sunday-school here, was arrested yesterday and released in \$500 bail.

Trehou and Kelzer were both nineteen years old, both pupils of the Passaic High School, and both of good family. Reports of their quarrel differ, but the patchwork story pieced together by the police is to the effect that there had been a quarrel between them for some time, and they agreed to settle their differences with gloves. Both went into training, and last Monday night they fought a boxing match in a vacant room, Kelzer was chosen, and a timekeeper and a referee were present. The boys were dressed for a purse to the winner, and the collection given to a stakeholder. It was a prize-fight, with all the formalities of the code.

The boys stripped and went at it hammer and tongs. According to eyewitnesses, in the seventh round, Kelzer, who was the heavier, struck Trehou with a heavy swing. Trehou staggered, and before he got his feet again, Kelzer shot him a body punch, just below the end of the sternum. Trehou went down and lay groaning. The referee counted ten and still the boy did not rise. Kelzer then went something was wrong, and began to melt away into the darkness. One of Trehou's seconds and the timekeeper, who carried him to a hospital, revived him, but he died before he could be taken to a hospital.

Yesterday all the officials and a group of the spectators, making a crowd of about 100, gathered around the body of the boy, who was lying on a stretcher, and began to melt away into the darkness. One of Trehou's seconds and the timekeeper, who carried him to a hospital, revived him, but he died before he could be taken to a hospital.

MUST PRODUCE PAPERS

Secretary Ballinger Directed to Comply With "All Due Speed."

Washington, D. C., April 8.—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation dragged along wearily to-day, with the testimony about the alleged discovery of twenty-four missing letters among Glavis's effects left in the Federal building at Seattle. The "defense" evidently is laying great store by this discovery and the hearings for the past three or four sessions have been over practically to getting into the history of the disappearance and discovery of twenty-four letters that were found to be missing from the Seattle land office subsequent to the dismissal of Louis R. Glavis from the service. It is alleged that Glavis concealed the letters and that they afterward were found in his effects at the Federal building in Seattle.

Andrew Christensen, chief of field division, who succeeded Glavis to-day took the stand and began to tell his part in the affair.

Upon complaint of Attorney Brandeis, for the prosecution, the committee directed that Secretary of the Interior Ballinger be notified to produce all papers called for by the committee with "all due speed." This was done, despite the protest of Mr. Ballinger that the requests of the opposition attorney were unreasonable.

Attorney Brandeis was admonished concerning his method of cross-examination by Senator Sutherland.

Alfred H. Brooks, mineral expert of the Geological Survey, took the stand late in the day to testify regarding the value and extent of the coal resources of Alaska. It was evident from his statement of the case that the value of the coal had been grossly overestimated. Mr. Brooks said the coal in the ground in the Katalla field, where the Cunningham claims are located, is probably not worth more than 15 cents a ton.

The House members of the committee deserted the afternoon session in order to vote on the two-battleship plan, which was reached during the consideration of the naval bill to-day.

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As amended, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, the two battleships and two fleet colliders must be constructed by firms operating under the eight-hour law.

The Committee on Naval Affairs had reported in favor of using two battleships.

Hobson Defeated.

Mr. Tawney, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, offered an amendment providing for only one battleship, while Mr. Hobson proposed an amendment providing for three battleships. Mr. Hobson's amendment was defeated by a vote of 152 to 116. The amendment would provide only for the ordinary depreciation in the naval force. By an almost unanimous vote the House rejected this proposition.

Mr. Croft, of North Dakota, moved to strike out the authorization for the construction of any battleships, a viva voce vote showing that there were not a handful of advocates of a "no battleship" policy.

Speaking in favor of his one battleship amendment, Mr. Tawney reiterated his statement that 72 per cent. of the revenue of the country was being expended for wars that had passed and for preparation for wars to come. He declared that one battleship was sufficient to maintain the proper strength of the navy.

Mr. Thomas, of Ohio, proposed an amendment for four battleships, but the House voted it down almost unanimously.

Mr. Tawney's amendment for one battleship also was lost by a vote of 104 to 138. At least thirty Democrats voted with the Republicans against Mr. Tawney's plan.

A point of order was sustained eliminating the bill, which authority given the Secretary of the Navy for the construction of a \$1,000,000 fleet collider, to be built on the Pacific coast by private contract, so that under existing law it will be constructed in a government navy yard on the Pacific coast.

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The provision permitting the consolidation of bureaus of the Navy Department, according to the plan of Secretary Meyer, was stricken out on a point of order.

Mr. Padgett, of Tennessee, senior Democratic member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, then moved to recommend the bill, with instructions that it be reported to the House to provide for only one battleship. This motion was defeated on a roll call, 110 to 134. Fourteen Democrats voted with the Republicans for two battleships, while twenty-four Republicans joined the Democrats in favor of one battleship.

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THE LIE IS PASSED

Nearly Personal Encounter at Bribery Hearing.

Jackson, Miss., April 8.—The interference of other Senators alone prevented a personal encounter to-day between Senators Banks and Tucker during the senatorial bribery investigation.

C. Duane, charged by Senator Bilbo with having paid him a bribe to vote for Percy for United States Senator, was on the witness stand. Senator Tucker, counsel for Bilbo, asked Duane if Percy had not paid the expenses of all senatorial candidates except Vandaman.

From the rear of the chamber, Senator Tucker came hurrying towards Senator Tucker. Senator Tucker started towards Banks.

"Any man who says or insinuates that anybody paid the expenses of a friend, Congressman Byrd, is a liar," shouted Banks.

Sensors turned over chairs and tables and got between Banks and Tucker and held them apart.

The question, after further wrangling, was withdrawn.

SCOTT BILL REPORTED

It Seeks to Restrict Operations of Cotton Exchanges.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—The Scott bill, to prohibit futures transactions in cotton, recently acted upon favorably by the House Committee on Agriculture, was reported to the House to-day.

The purpose of the measure is "to restrict as far as possible those transactions on the cotton exchanges of the country, which are recognized as dealing only with the fluctuations in the price of cotton, and which do not involve the actual transfer of the commodity."

"There is a very widespread sentiment in which the committee concurs," says the report, "that those transactions are demoralizing morally, and that economically they are a harmful influence on the actual production, distribution and consumption of cotton, and are for those reasons detrimental to the public welfare."

RAILROAD BUILDER DEAD

Well-Known Civil Engineer, Who Was Active in Building Many Railroads, Dies Here After Sixty-four Years.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 8.—Kirk P. Crandall, a well-known civil engineer, who was active in building many railroads, died here after sixty-four years.

He was born in the Northern Pacific line through the Dakotas, engaged in engineering work in the Florida Everglades and was connected with building many roads in the West.

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GRAFT KNOWLEDGE IS KEPT FROM JURY

Inquisitors Charge That Facts Are Being Withheld.

TAX COLLECTOR HELD FOR BRIBERY

He Is Charged With Receiving \$25,000 From Bank With Which to Bribe Councilmen. Jury Makes Full Presentation of Its Work of Investigation.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 8.—A true bill, charging Max G. Leslie, collector of delinquent taxes in Allegheny county, with bribery, was returned by the grand jury to-day, and at the same time a sweeping presentment was handed down with general charges that many of the 125 witnesses, whom the grand jury has had before it during the graft investigations, thus far have wilfully withheld knowledge of graft secrets and that a certain few have practically been guilty of perjury. Directors and officials of some of the six big banks which profited by the corrupt depository ordinance, are severely scored by the probers.

Acquitted of Perjury.

The indictment of Leslie follows his recent acquittal on a charge of perjury in claiming an alibi in connection with a previous indictment for alleged bribery. He is now charged with receiving \$25,000 from the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburg on June 3, 1908. In the former indictment the date was named as June 6, and Leslie proved that he was out of the city at that time. It is charged that the \$25,000, he paid \$15,000 to William Brand and the balance to himself.

The indictment season reached that complex stage to-day where even the grand jurors themselves thought it necessary to present a comprehensive review of all their work.

It was declared most emphatically that the grand jury, in the case of Stewart and Cashier James N. Young, of the Second National Bank, have concealed information from the grand inquisitors. "We have," the jurors reported, "been unable to ascertain who paid Stewart this bribe money (meaning \$25,000 charged as furnished by the Friend-Hoffert pool of banks) in New York. Although Stewart met this man at least upon two or three occasions, although he knew his name and had several drinks with him, he nevertheless swears that he does not remember his name."

Cashier Accused.

The grand jury also recommends a new investigation by the directors of the Second National Bank, and in specific terms charges that Cashier Young is shielding F. N. Hoffert, and that there is reason to believe that some one else connected with the Second National Bank is responsible for this.

The validity of the contracts under which six favored banks now hold the city's money is attacked.

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A point of order was sustained eliminating the bill, which authority given the Secretary of the Navy for the construction of a \$1,000,000 fleet collider, to be built on the Pacific coast by private contract, so that under existing law it will be constructed in a government navy yard on the Pacific coast.

The appropriation of \$1,000,000 for one battleship was also stricken out on a point of order.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, offered an amendment which was adopted by a vote of 131 to 115, under which the two battleships and two fleet colliders must be built by firms working under the eight-hour law.

Mr. Hughes, of New Jersey, attempted to have the same law apply to the construction of the four submarine torpedo boats authorized by the bill. The amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. Goldfogle, of New York, offered an amendment directing the construction of one battleship in a navy yard, which was defeated, 93 to 103.

The provision permitting the consolidation of bureaus of the Navy Department, according to the plan of Secretary Meyer, was stricken out on a point of order.

Mr. Padgett, of Tennessee, senior Democratic member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, then moved to recommend the bill, with instructions that it be reported to the House to provide for only one battleship. This motion was defeated on a roll call, 110 to 134. Fourteen Democrats voted with the Republicans for two battleships, while twenty-four Republicans joined the Democrats in favor of one battleship.

Democrats voting for two battleships were: Alaska, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Bartlett, Nevada; Burlington, Texas; Carlin, Virginia; Clark, Florida; Cox, Ohio; Craig, Alabama; Craven, Arkansas; D. A. Driscoll, New York; Gill, Maryland; Gillespie, Texas; Goldfogle, New York; Hamilton, New Jersey; Harrison, New York; Hobson, Alabama; Hughes, New Jersey; Humphreys, Mississippi; Jones, Virginia; Martin, Colorado; Maynard, Virginia; Moon, Tennessee; O'Connell, Massachusetts; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania; H. C. North, Carolina; Huco, Louisiana; Rauch, Indiana; Robinson, Arkansas; Rothwell, Pennsylvania; Shirley, Kentucky; Sulzer, New York; and Talbot, Maryland.

TWO BATTLESHIPS ARE AUTHORIZED

Each One Will Cost Not Less Than \$6,000,000.

DECISIVE VOTE TAKEN BY HOUSE

Thirty-three Democrats Favor Naval Increase Program, While Twenty-four Republicans Oppose It—Must Be Built in Plants Observing Eight-Hour Law.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—By a decisive vote of 152 to 116, fourteen being present and not voting, the House late to-day authorized the construction of two battleships to cost \$5,000,000 each. Thirty-three Democrats voted for two battleships and twenty-four Republicans voted against the proposition. This action was taken just previous to the passage of the appropriation bill, carrying about \$125,000,000. This amount is about \$2,000,000 less than was recommended by the Navy Department. In addition to the battleships, the bill also provides for the construction of two fleet colliders and four submarine boats.

As amended, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, the two battleships and two fleet colliders must be constructed by firms operating under the eight-hour law.

The Committee on Naval Affairs had reported in favor of using two battleships.

Hobson Defeated.

Mr. Tawney, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, offered an amendment providing for only one battleship, while Mr. Hobson proposed an amendment providing for three battleships. Mr. Hobson's amendment was defeated by a vote of 152 to 116. The amendment would provide only for the ordinary depreciation in the naval force. By an almost unanimous vote the House rejected this proposition.

Mr. Croft, of North Dakota, moved to strike out the authorization for the construction of any battleships, a viva voce vote showing that there were not a handful of advocates of a "no battleship" policy.

Speaking in favor of his one battleship amendment, Mr. Tawney reiterated his statement that 72 per cent. of the revenue of the country was being expended for wars that had passed and for preparation for wars to come. He declared that one battleship was sufficient to maintain the proper strength of the navy.

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Mr. Tawney's amendment for one battleship also was lost by a vote of 104 to 138. At least thirty Democrats voted with the Republicans against Mr. Tawney's plan.

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